

# WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

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WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

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Attorney-at-Law.  
OFFICE IN HEWITT BLOCK.  
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BAKER  
&  
GROCER

And  
Soda  
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Manufacturer.  
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**CHANGED.**  
The Irrigator will hereafter be published at Roswell.

**HURRAH FOR THE REGISTER!**  
The heretofore fast-asleep Roswell Register turned over last week, rubbed its eyes, yawned and published an original editorial. It's alive.

**GREAT NATIONS.**  
The great nations of China and Spain have been chastising the little insubordinate islands of Japan and Cuba the past year with similar results.

**WHO'D A THOUGHT IT?**  
Senator Mills of Texas and Speaker Crisp of Georgia now lie down together on a bed of "cockoo" down. Does Mr. Mills still think Mr. Crisp "vacillating?"

**RETURNED.**  
Ex-Gov. Ross has returned from New York, where he was attending to the publication of his book giving the history of the Andrew Johnson impeachment trial.—Citizen.

**WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.**  
In its press report of the G. A. R. encampment at Louisville, Ky., the Albuquerque Democrat said: "James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, read a criminal poem." D—n the lightning slinger, fire the intelligent comp, and excommunicate the proof reader. Riley never writes anything "criminal."

**NEW REGENT.**  
Hon. G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, has been appointed by Gov. Thornton a regent of the Territorial Agricultural College at Las Cruces, in place of John R. McFie, whose time had expired. This is an excellent appointment for the college, but who is there to sympathize with the appointee? What had Gov. Thornton against you, Granville, anyway?

**CHOLERA.**  
Even the Asiatic cholera, which has recently broken out in Honolulu, is some improvement over the swarm of politicians which have been running over that country the past few years. The quarantine now enforced on our Pacific coast against vessels from Hawaii should have been established against the political blatherers from that country years ago. If the cholera will only hold on, it can do some good anyway.

**NEW GOLD FIELDS.**  
Away up in northern Minnesota, not far from the source of the Mississippi river, there are said to be very rich gold mines. Most of those being worked at this date are placers, but stamp mills and other works for the reduction of ores are being put in, and the country is alive with preparations for active and extensive mining operations. These mines are in the region between Duluth and the Lake of the Woods and in the vicinity of Rainy Lake river. The Rocky mountains must now look to her laurels?

**TERM OF COURT.**  
After copying our item of last week as to the next term of court for Lincoln county, the News says:  
This is a very poor line of argument, at least it will appear so to the tax payers of Lincoln county. Then, it is not in accordance with the law on the subject. Why should the "court be crowded for time" in October? That is the time the law prescribes that court shall be held. There should be no question about Judge Hamilton "getting away from the supreme court."

The EAGLE was not attempting to make an argument, but simply to state a condition. It does not seem to us a question as to what should be, but what is actually before us. The fact is that all the judges in New Mexico have more work than they ought to be required to perform. At the last session of the supreme court there were about fifty cases to be heard and disposed of, and it was not possible for that court to get all these off its hands before the terms of the several district courts began and a special term later on was necessary. This could be held with less interference with district courts at the time set than at any other, and will be extended beyond the time for the beginning of the regular term at Lincoln, and leave us but one week before the beginning of the regular term at Roswell. It would be a useless expense to summon jurors, witnesses and litigants for only one week, because proceedings would hardly begin till adjournment would come and most of the cases go over to the spring term.

It is true that a hardship is worked by the system prevailing here, but it is not the fault of the judges or the courts, but of the peculiar system itself. There ought to be a supreme court independent of the district courts, and thus relieve the latter from such interferences as are now justly complained of.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
World's Fair Highest Award.

**AND FOR INSTANCE.**  
Take the subject of fences, and see what a showing New Mexico can make in support of statehood. There is so large a volume of this testimony that the EAGLE hardly knows where to begin and has no intention of submitting more than a few instances where this question has been treated by our legislature. We will first offer sections 1272 and 1275 of the general laws compiled in 1884, as follows:

Section 1272. The fences actually existing or that may hereafter be constructed within any county of this territory shall be considered as under the care and protection of the law, for damages done, or destruction committed thereon.

Section 1275. The person who shall break the provisions of section 1272 shall be obliged at the time of his punishment to indemnify the owner of any fence for the damage that has followed therefrom, for the repairing of his fence, valued according to the gravity of the offense.

The EAGLE is inclined to think that the last word quoted from the statute is a misprint and that in order to preserve the complete symmetry and beauty of the construction of this section it should read, "valued according to the gravity of the fence."

The next section of this compilation is calculated to suit any condition, circumstance or opinion on orchard fencing, and embraces a platform broad enough for all shades of opinion to stand on. It reads thus:

Section 1276. Every person who sets out or plants fruit or other trees should protect the same with a wall or paling sufficient to prevent injuries being done by animals. Provided, that persons who do not see fit to enclose their orchards or gardens shall not be compelled to do so.

Then comes the penalty, as follows:

Section 1277. Any person or persons who shall not comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall not have the right to claim the damages done by animals in such gardens or orchards. Provided, that the damages mentioned are to be understood those done from the fall to the spring, but not those done during the summer. Damages so contracted shall be at least five feet high; they shall be made in a solid and substantial manner, so that fields of said cultivated lands may not be damaged or injured by the animals of said county.

The above sections are general in their applications and their provisions extend over the whole territory. But many of the counties have procured special legislation on the subject of fences which are purely local and affect only the county named in a particular act.

The first three sections of the act of 1884 (see session laws 1884, page 209), read as follows:

Section 1. That all owners of cultivatable lands in the county of Lincoln are hereby required and compelled to fence the fronts of the same with poles, stones, adobes, or wire fences. The fences so constructed shall be at least five feet high; they shall be made in a solid and substantial manner, so that fields of said cultivated lands may not be damaged or injured by the animals of said county.

Section 2. On making such fences the owners of cultivatable lands shall leave the watering places free for the use of their animals; they shall also leave their entrances and exits free in their own lands for their own use, to take out their crops and enter into their own lands for cultivation. Said entrances and exits shall be managed by good and consistent gates in such manner that the animals cannot break down such gates.

Section 3. That if fences so formed shall be broken down or destroyed by the neighbors' animals, the owners of said fences shall suffer the consequences of such destruction and injuries caused in their fields.

But this law does not pertain to any of the territory except Lincoln county, unless Chaves and Eddy can claim its benefits, the territory embraced in these two having been a part of the county of Lincoln at the date of the passage of the act. The other counties are deprived of all its advantages. In justice to the assembly of 1887 it should be stated that the Lincoln county fence law was so amended as to require the damages done to crops enclosed by a fence, such as is prescribed by the act, to be paid by the owner of animals committing them.

The compilation of "local and special laws" of 1884 is full of similar enactments, which generally require owners of "cultivable" lands in a particular locality "to fence the fronts" or "the outer ends," &c., of their lands, but we have not the space to detail all the senseless provisions of the statutes, and will only refer to one preamble to the law relating to the county of Bernalillo, which is as follows:

"Preamble—Whereas the principal road (in the village known as Montoya town in precinct number two, Corrales, in the county of Bernalillo) is established along the entire extent and along the outer edge of the fields of said village, and whereas this road is the one which the animals of this community and travelers, whether in large or small numbers, have to use necessarily, and it being frequently and even at all times impossible to prevent that they injure the fields considerably, and whereas at a very small cost to the proprietors of fields at said place those constant annoyances and never fully ascertained damages as well as injury to travelers and damage to owners of live stock, may be obviated; therefore," &c.

This act may be found on page 38 of the compiled "local and special laws of New Mexico," 1884.

We might multiply instances of this character of enactment and cumulate evidence of a similar nature, but these will be ample to show any congressman (and they are all said to be familiar with the subject of fences) that our legislative assemblies have also been "up to snuff" on the question, and that our public men, when New Mexico becomes a state, will be sure to "look after their fences."

**LOW TARIFF.**  
It is now conceded by all fair-minded men that the reduction of the tariff on most articles and the placing on the free list of many others, and, notably, raw materials, has not resulted in the injury to the manufacturing interests and to the laboring classes that was so earnestly predicted by the extreme protectionists before the present laws on that subject were enacted. The results show that this country does not need to fence itself in, commercially, to save its manufacturers, its laborers and people generally from bankruptcy and ruin on account of foreign competition. They demonstrate that the United States are capable of producing anything adapted to the soil and climate within their limits, in competition with other countries, and fully able to manufacture goods for the markets of the world. And that, too, without reducing the laborer and artisan to the level of the "paupers" of other countries. The question of protection, so-called, should from this time on be eliminated from political consideration and discussion, and the problem of how best and most fairly and economically to raise the required revenues for carrying on the government should engage the talent of our legislators. Even the incidental protection of American industries has no proper place in the discussion. These are able to and will take care of themselves.

**FOR OUR PART.**

"Poor's Manual of Railroads" for 1895 contains statements showing the financial condition of the railways of the United States. It gives the total mileage in this country as 179,279 miles, and the total capital invested nearly \$12,000,000,000. The net earnings were \$322,539,576. This is less than 3 per cent. on the face value of the total, but that isn't bad when one makes allowance for the watered stock. On a square cash valuation, barring all stock jobbery, perhaps it would reach 5 per cent., which is rather a first-class exhibit.—(New Mexico.)

Since reading the above the EAGLE has been doing some profound thinking, and has about come to the conclusion that when our anarchistic friends make their next division of the property of the world, we would like to have the railroads of the United States for our share. True, newspaper editors come high in such a case as this, but we are not extravagant and could probably get along with the net earnings of our share, if we could manage to keep them up to the average stated in the "Manual." To this we could add the earnings and net income of the EAGLE office, in which case we are sure of a decent living. We shall mention this to our Chicago friends.

**HORSELESS VEHICLE.**

The first horseless wagon imported into the United States was landed at New York the other day, from France, and is for use as a delivery wagon for a dry goods house. This was not only a bold stroke of advertising, but the machine, which is propelled by a gasoline motor, works like a charm and promises to be a success in every essential respect. Canned horse will now begin to flow in the direction of France in payment for these horseless wagons.

**ANOTHER INSULT.**

Now comes the great state of Salvador and insults the United States by searching an American steamer, the City of Sydney, and taking therefrom one Florencio Bustamante, who is supposed not to be friendly to the "powers that be" in that country—in fact a prominent rebel. Now, how would it do for the United States to join China and Spain and give Salvador a good thrashing? The dignity of this nation ought to be maintained.

**LACKING.**

The cable to the New York World giving the full account of the assaults upon the missionaries in China a few weeks ago contained 1811 words actually transmitted, it is claimed, costing \$2.00 per word, or \$3784. It traveled 14,000 miles and was re-telegraphed in the circuit twelve times.—(EX.)

The EAGLE might have published a special cable from our news bureau at Hong Kong, at the same trifling cost, but for lack of a telegraph line from here to Manchester.

**"VETS." BELOW PAR.**

Col. Ivan Noble Walker, of Indianapolis, the newly-elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is said to be a very intimate friend of ex-President Harrison.—[Albuquerque Citizen.]

What Benny wants and will play for in '96, convention time, is the friendship of politicians of the time—not soldiers of three decades past.

**WHERE IS MORRISON?**

It is now currently reported that the tin plate industry in the United States has been ruined again, and it does not appear that Judge Morrison, of Santa Fe, has yet sounded the alarm. If the tin h— plate republican does not keep his watch better than in this case, the enterprise will get away from him yet.

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We could fill this entire page with quotations, but our space is limited. It won't do any harm, however, to ask for prices in

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